

THE
OCTAGON

A Journal of The American Institute of Architects



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THE OCTAGON

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Looking to the Future

TODAY, regardless of any individual's position in the war program, the architectural profession is very seriously concerned with the future. What does it hold for us? In plain, every day, street parlance we ask, "Where do we go from here?" The answer to such a query is full of conjecture. The commonly heard reply, as familiar as the question, is "Your guess is as good as mine."

Such a response avoids the issue and presupposes that present circumstances are beyond our control; that as individuals or as an organized profession, there is nothing we can do about it. Many say the future will be the same. I cannot accept such a point of view. Neither can you. The answer is not democratic.

Our fortune is not governed wholly by outside forces. It is ours to shape, probably not as may suit our individual fancies or desires; probably not to our complete satisfaction; and certainly not free from outside influence. But each of us is free to contribute something to its shaping. As the course is plotted, it must represent a resultant of forces at work. It should clearly indicate our influence on the direction. It must show that we have acted and not that we have only been acted upon.

We recently emerged from a very critical period of depression to step into a greater one of war. The first brought every community, every municipality, and every state in the nation face to face with the errors of unplanned development. It brought to financial institutions, too, a stern realization of the fact that many values were lost by reason of lack of planning, disregard for general public welfare, and a failure to understand that permanent values

are established when investments are made to a wise and long range plan. This period brought us face to face with the mistake of having built for income today with too little attention given to tomorrow.

Just as these lessons were being learned, and hopes for the future were mounting, came the war with its "all out" demand. Without ostentation the entire profession adjusted itself to the new period. The adjustment was prompt and made without complaint. Some architects entered new fields for "the duration." Many enlisted in the armed forces. Others made major adjustments so as to be of the greatest service on the home front. Some joined with competitors to form new pools of man power to aid in the colossal program of global war. The shift was heroic. It bears witness to the versatility and ability of a profession which must emerge from this period as a leading group in the post-war period ahead.

The entire profession merits commendation for its sustained and intelligent contribution to the war effort. In the beginning the architect was accepted by some in authority almost to the point of mere toleration, but he has moved into a preferred position. I am not unmindful of our shortcomings, to which General Newton has so ably directed our attention. I am grateful to him for his having made us more conscious of them. Even in face of our failings our "batting average" is high. Where architects have served, whether in the Corps of Engineers, or for them, they have done credit to the profession and have definitely made a contribution to the architects' public relations for the post-war period.

Confidential reports of the Army and Navy recognize the architect, not as a professional stepchild, but as an individual with initiative, imagination, vision, and training. He must be reckoned with as a prime force in determination of post-war plans.

As a further aid in such improvement, your officers have set up a Committee on Post-war Reconstruction under the able leadership of Vice-President Walter MacCornack. Every chapter would do well to look to that committee, not for direction in every chapter act, but for inspiration to chapter initiative. The chapter leader who feels that he can only do what the Post-war Committee directs, can accomplish little, whereas the chapter which can catch from the committee inspiration to act for and on behalf of itself in its own area, can gain much.

Another activity of vital interest at this date to every man practicing architecture in the country is the Committee on the Architect and Governmental Relations under Chairmanship of Roy Larson. This committee is working in close cooperation with the two committees on public works. It is not the intention that any committee become a lobbying committee for the profession, nor for any individual in it. It is the intention that committees stimulate every architect in the United States to cultivate Governmental representatives, not as men elected to pass out favors for constituents, but as your representatives in your government. Your Congressmen and your Senators need to know of your training, ability, and problems. They must know of your vital interest in social welfare, health hygiene, recreation and the thousand other phases of planning for public well being. They cannot learn of these, your qualifications, if you remain silent or wait for some other group to speak in your behalf.

The Washington Representative for the A.I.A. is D. K. Este Fisher, Jr. He is not there to lobby for the profession. He is there with his fingers constantly on the national pulse and is ever ready to

report conditions worthy of attention. Your hope must lie in the relations you establish with your own national congressional representatives.

At this point reflect for a moment on how buildings are born. Too frequently we know them only as jobs brought into our offices for drafting. Too seldom are we found where they are conceived. We trouble ourselves about public buildings coming out of Bureau "X". Then in despair we cry, "Why doesn't somebody tell me these things!" In a democracy such as ours these things begin when a neighborhood, city or state need is felt. Do you make your presence felt in your neighborhood? Are you an active, live part of your state? Do you sit in as plain Mr. American contributing your thoughts and sound judgment—and architects' judgments are generally sound—to neighborhood problems? Or, do you wait until "something is cooking," then go into a meeting with a sign on your back, "I am an architect looking for a job." Your answer to these questions will explain, in part, your own position.

Another move made by The Board of Directors and calculated to promote the welfare of the profession is the appointment of C. Julian Oberwarth of Frankfort, Kentucky, as Membership Secretary. During the time that he served as Director from the Great Lakes District, he stimulated more growth in The Institute than was done in any other district in the United States. This stimulation brought about a better feeling between men in The Institute and out of it, and definitely worked for a more cooperative effort in the whole area.

In closing, may I solicit your support and cooperation? The Institute is not mine. It does not belong to your Board of Directors. You have simply chosen us to work for you. The Institute is yours and its value to you will be directly proportionate to your cooperation with your officers and every man in your profession.

RAYMOND J. ASHTON
President

The Washington Scene

By D. K. ESTE FISHER, JR.

Washington Representative, A.I.A.

The Small House Field

Bulletin No. 21, recently mailed, contains a comment on the architect's relation to the small house "industry" which should be interesting to many. The following extracts from a letter from the F.H.A. State Director at Memphis carry on the thought:

"In Tennessee the architects have rendered great assistance to the builders operating under the FHA-insured mortgage plan furnishing adequate plans and specifications. This applies to all types of houses, and particularly to the small houses where, prior to the FHA plan of operation, few of them were prepared by licensed architects. I have found that a number of our retail lumber dealers and contractor builders have, and are, securing their plans from architects. As a matter of fact, we have found it extremely difficult in Tennessee in the early stages of our operations, to produce a house that could sell for around \$3,000.00. We were not able to do this until some of our Memphis architects, in cooperation with builders, developed such a house. After that, architects in other sections of the state followed suit, and we experienced a large volume of building of these small houses to sell at from \$3,000.00 to \$4,000.00, that are attractively designed and have convenient arrangements.

"In every part of the state, particularly in Memphis, we have had the complete cooperation of architects, and I think the relationship that exists between our office and the architects of our state is excellent.

"In the construction of War Housing, architects have designed practically all of them built in the critical areas in this state. Upon our advice, builders consulted architects because their guidance was essential in order to bring about the building of a good house with the proper functional arrangements under the restrictions of the War Production Board."

The National Housing Agency announced recently that it is "continuing intensive efforts to encourage rapid production of privately financed war housing to meet quotas already established in crowded war industry centers. In the latest step to facilitate private operations, regulations controlling the sale of privately financed war housing have been liberalized to permit a builder to sell up to one-third of the total dwelling units in all projects which he has built in any one war housing area under priorities applied for on or after February 10, 1943. Remaining units, which must be held for rental, may

be sold to eligible war worker occupants after two months rental occupancy, at the option of the tenant".

The N.H.A. Homes Use Service has issued a new fee schedule for the conversion program operated by H.O.L.C. This new schedule, effective July 15, 1943, clarifies some confused points of the required service, particularly with respect to partial service, and carries some increases of maximum fees in the middle and upper brackets. See local H.O.L.C. offices.

Forum of Opinion

The following comments on the Washington Representative's report to the Annual Meeting, as printed in the June OCTAGON, have come from members in the armed forces:

From an architect's son (a student in the Princeton School of Architecture, until his induction) to his father—

"Architectural training may be too soft but it is not too soft in the amount of work done. The boys certainly work as long hours as the engineers,—but quite possibly on the whims and not the essentials. Architects may be softer than engineers, I don't know, but it is quite certain to me that nothing will be gained either by the architects or the public by creating in the architect only the clang and hardness of the steel mill and railroad shops. It is also certain that in so universal a science and art as architecture, no phase of life can be ignored by the Architect as without significance. The steel mill is just as real as the garden and the slide rule as important as watercolor. As you know, this reaction toward good structure in architecture is no new trend. It grows out of more profound currents than engineering and at times has gotten terribly mangled. It's beginnings were in the early Gothic revival and then Viollet-le-Duc and the Modernists, the Art Nouveau School, the Functionalists (F. L. Wright and Sullivan). What I refer to is a ferment at work and not an explicit philosophy of architecture. If it is now obvious to the architectural profession that pure estheticians like McKim and White and their confreres in the profession have failed, it is also true that the engineers will fail if they forsake the responsibility for the future of architecture in the country, for they know nothing of human values, though much of money values.

"Do not misunderstand me. Although I believe the strict Beaux Arts revival in the United States under

McKim was a mis-step, their movement had a force, sincerity and integrity which the public has never understood. This force was derived from their conception of what was worthwhile both in art and in life. But this misunderstanding has produced the four criticisms of the profession which are reported in the clipping you sent me.

"I often wonder how it is possible to be a good architect, for architecture seems to me to be at the threshold of all the fields of knowledge. It requires a knowledge of engineering and a knowledge of the artistic. It requires also the conviction that what one does is good and serves a socially useful and socially good purpose. It requires that one be as good an engineer as the engineer, as good an artist as the artist, as good a philosopher as the philosopher. Surely in such a profession there is no room for dilettants or for the esthete. Perhaps I claim too much for the profession but it seems to me I claim only what is required of it."

From an older practitioner, now a Lieutenant Colonel, Corps of Engineers:—

"I can state from personal observation from the inside of the fence (the side opposite to that on which you and Ned [Purves] were) that your analysis of the situation hit the nail squarely on the head. I don't know today's Washington situation very well as I have been in the field for about a year and a half—but I see by your remarks that it has not bettered. The title 'Engineer' seems to be the abracadabra that opens all doors—the hypnotic phase that brings on twilight sleep in the minds of those who discuss projects.

"As a matter of fact out on the job I have found a very fair number of architects either in the Corps of Engineers (as I am), or employed directly by the 'Prime Contractor,' or in some few cases employed directly as 'Architect-Engineers,' and I have been able to observe that they bring to the job a viewpoint much broader than that of the 'Engineer'—structural, mechanical, electrical, or chemical. These specialized designers seem to be by nature confined in their analysis of a project to their specialty, and it is rather sadly amusing to see how they look forward with eagerness to a possible contact with one who can reconcile many viewpoints and tie them together into a master plan. This, architects generally seem to be able to do, and I am not afraid of lack of recognition of value of architects' services by those in the know—you have observed it and so have I. I am afraid of the viewpoint of those who do not know, and this viewpoint has been too predominant in those who have to recognize services.

"Your answer to it is entirely proper. It certainly cannot be overcome by resolution of a convention of ourselves, nor by argument with others of a different viewpoint, but only by *demonstrations of capacity*—demonstrations that will establish or restore common faith in the profession. Such a demonstration is being made, I know, by many of our profession who are in active contact with Army or Navy construction, but it must be enlarged so as to have the entire profession demonstrating it. There must be a certain humility that I hardly feel we possess as a group, and a realization that we are trustees

for expenditures of money of other people, backed by sound knowledge and good judgment. The question is not why it is necessary to establish or restore faith in the profession—the time has gone by for discussion of such an academic question—but *how we shall so do.*"

Personal Employment

1. A letter from "Fairchild Aircraft" at Hagerstown, Maryland, says the following:

"You can readily understand that the sudden mushrooming of the air-craft industry rapidly exhausted the supply of seasoned aeronautical engineers, and far exceeded the output of the schools training men for this field. Fairchild's answer was to hire men whose engineering experience was over five years, and to convert them. Besides architects, these recruits have been structural, mechanical, and electrical engineers and machine designers.

"Introduction to aircraft is accomplished through a brief training and familiarization program. Activities during this period include visits to several of our plants where actual production methods can be observed, lectures on the development of flying, organization of this company, and airplane terminology, drafting procedure and standards of manufacturing. Students are put on actual drawings almost at once, with a temporary base salary of forty dollars for forty hours, plus time and one-half for overtime. The training period is set at four weeks or less, and the regular base salary, which is determined after successful completion of the course, is set at between fifty and sixty dollars. With the present authorized overtime this brings a weekly income of from seventy-five to ninety dollars.

"Architects have proved themselves useful as draftsmen and detail designers on our experimental and production airplanes, and are rapidly working into positions in other sections of Engineering and other Departments. Among the posts held by architects are General Service Manager; Works Engineer; Assistant to the Executive Engineer; Administrative Engineer; Checker, Experimental Airplane; Control Group Leader, Experimental Airplane; Computer of Aerodynamics; Standards Engineer; Weights Engineer; Illustrating Engineer.

"We find the most useful men are those who have concerned themselves with problems of design and who have not gotten too far from the drafting room. Those who have specialized in superintendence or heavy construction do not seem as adaptable."

We understand that there are about 25 architects at the Hagerstown plant and about fifty in the New York office. Enquiries should be addressed to:—Fairchild Aircraft, G. W. Lescher, Executive Engineer, Hagerstown, Maryland.

2. The War Manpower Commission continues to call attention to the fact that:

"experienced professional and technical men and women in critical fields are assured of all-round placement

services when they register with local United States Employment Service offices. A careful cooperative procedure between the National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel, of the WMC Bureau of Placement, and all local offices of the Employment Service, has been placed in operation. The names of registrants, together with information regarding each applicant's availability, are now immediately sent to the National Roster in the event they cannot be placed immediately by the local employment office. In this way, it is believed, the qualifications of additional thousands of persons with specifically needed abilities will be entered on the Roster's punchcard system, and important war jobs may be more easily filled".

See that you are on record with the Roster and your local U.S.E.S. office.

Post-War Plans

It is interesting to note the way in which Detroit Steel Products Company is calling attention to the need for an immediate start on post-war planning. Aside from the "plug" for the architect (for which we are duly grateful) in their new slogan "Start an Architect on a Plan Now", the nationwide dissemination of the idea should go a long way toward making the public think realistically.

"The Federal Architect"

Your Representative has suddenly awakened to what he considers very graceful and timely writing, on matters which interest us all, in recent issues of *The Federal Architect*, journal of the Association of Federal Architects, edited by Edwin B. Morris, long active in and recently retired from the Office of the Supervising Architect. We recommend *The Federal Architect* to your interest and enjoyment.

Union Activities

The following information, reprinted from the July 1943 *Civil Engineering* published by A.S.C.E., is as important to architects as to engineers. We should keep alive to matters of this kind; the Washington Representative begs that he be kept informed of similar developments elsewhere, in the interest of our own profession and in cooperation with our brother-professionals.

PROFESSIONAL GROUP INTERVENES IN WLB CASE

In a recent hearing before a War Labor Panel at Kansas City, Mo., a group of more than 100 professional engineers and architects engaged on the Sunflower Ordnance Works at Eudora, Kans., appealed for the right to be represented by their own bargaining group and pro-

tested inclusion in a bargaining group represented by the International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Unions, A. F. of L. Local No. 30.

Some months ago the technicians, working on the construction of this hundred-million-dollar ordnance works, organized a union as a branch of the I.F.T.E.A. & D.U., and assumed the right to bargain for the entire technical and professional engineering and architectural personnel working on the site of the project. After several conferences between representatives of the union and the employer, the representatives of the union made the claim that the employer was not bargaining with them in good faith and they carried this claim to the regional unit of the War Labor Board, Region No. 7, in Kansas City. The WLB held a secret election to determine whether the union had within its membership a majority of the engineers, architects, technicians, and draftsmen employed on the project and was thus qualified to claim the bargaining rights for the entire group.

Engineers' Committee Objects

Before the election was held a committee representing the professional engineers and architects, engaged on the construction of the project, objected to their inclusion in such a secret ballot. They petitioned that the WLB hold two elections, having a ballot of one color for the professional employees and a ballot of another color for the sub-professional employees. This request was denied by the WLB and the secret ballot was held. Some of the professional employees refrained from voting, and others voted that they did not wish to be represented by such a bargaining group. Nevertheless, when the ballots were counted the sub-professional votes outweighed the professional votes in number, and the WLB decided that the Local No. 30 of the A. F. of L. had in fact the majority of the technical and professional members in its union and, therefore, was entitled to the bargaining rights for both the technical and professional employees.

Hearings were immediately started in Kansas City before a War Labor Board Panel in an effort to promote bargaining between the employer and representatives of the A. F. of L. union. At these hearings a committee of the professional employees objected to the recognition by the WLB of A. F. of L. No. 30 as the bargaining unit for both the sub-professional and the professional men on the project. After hearing this testimony the War Labor Panel ruled that it be stricken from the record on the grounds that the question raised by the professional men was of other significance than the one which had already been raised by the union, namely, the question of bargaining for wages, hours, and working conditions. In addition, the War Labor Panel struck this testimony from the records on the grounds that it was presented too late in the proceedings and that the committee of professional engineers had not shown itself to be the accredited representative of any substantial group of employees.

Independent Organization Formed

In order to prove that the professional men should be recognized as constituting a bona fide bargaining group,

more than 100 professional engineers and architects signed a petition stating that they wished to be represented in a group of their own and that they protested being included in the A. F. of L. Local No. 30 group. These professional engineers and architects, for protection, formed an organization of their own, calling it the "Organized Professional Engineers and Architects of the Sunflower Ordnance Works." Most of those signing are professional engineers and architects, although a small percentage might be classed as in high executive positions, and another small percentage might be classed as pre-professional men who wished to be affiliated with professional men. Of the group signing the petition, those who might readily be called professional engineer and architect employees, as distinguished from pre-professional employees and as distinguished from high executives, numbered between 75 and 80. The entire sub-professional group working on this project, most of whom voted to be represented by A. F. of L. No. 30, numbered around 350. Protest was made on the basis, first, of unfairness in allowing a large number of sub-professional men to dominate a small number of professional men; second, of lack of common interest as defined by law; and, third, of deprivation of the right given employees by the Act to select an appropriate bargaining unit.

The organized professional engineers and architects again appointed a committee to represent them. Some of the members of this professional group and of the committees are members of the American Society of Civil Engineers and they appealed to the Society for advice and assistance. As soon as the appeal reached Society Headquarters the staff member assigned to problems of employment conditions, Howard F. Peckworth, M. Am. Soc. C.E., Assistant to the Secretary, went immediately to Kansas City.

With the help of this member of the Society's staff, the committee representing the professional group made a formal appeal to the WLB, District No. 7, stating that this group of 75 to 80 professional engineers and architects had the right under the law to be heard and that they had the right to ask that their testimony be not stricken from the record as had been done. After consideration of the arguments brought to bear on this case, the committee was allowed to appear again before the War Labor Panel. In order to be of the utmost aid the Society retained the legal firm of Caldwell, Downing, Noble and Garrity of Kansas City to render advice and assistance. It was brought out at the hearing that it was perfectly legal for the members of the professional group to obtain advice and assistance from their national professional society and that the Society could give them assistance through a staff member and through legal counsel retained by it without becoming a party to the case.

Professional Group Presents Brief to War Labor Panel

At this time the committee for the professional group prepared a brief setting forth its position in the matter and stating that its members wished to be represented by their own group; that they protested representation by a group which was dominated by sub-professional men; that they were distinguished from those of the sub-professional

group because of having had scientific education and responsible charge of work; that they had no community of interest with the sub-professional group which was composed largely of men who had entered the technical field under the exigencies of the times and most of whom probably would go back to their former occupations as soon as the war effort was over; and that their activities as professional men were clearly distinguishable from the activities of the sub-professional men in that the latter carried out routine duties of a manipulatory nature, whereas the professional men carried out professional assignments under a minimum of supervision and for which they were personally responsible.

In addition to this brief, a longer one was submitted by the counsel retained by the Society in which it was pointed out that it had long been the policy of the National Labor Relations Board to distinguish professionals from sub-professional workers, and it had clearly been shown that the NLRB did not allow a professional group to be represented by and dominated by a group which was controlled by a majority of sub-professionals. One of the cases cited as supporting this point is that of the chemists employed by the Shell Development Company in Emeryville, Calif.

The second point brought out in counsels' brief was that, even if the professional and sub-professional groups logically might be included in the same unit, or as logically be separated therefrom, it had long been the policy of the NLRB to apply the principle that the desires of the employees involved was the determining factor in the choosing of the appropriate bargaining group. In this case it was clearly shown that the professional engineers and architects desired to be represented by their own group.

NLRB Recognizes Desires of Employees

The third and last point brought out in counsels' brief was that it had long been the policy of the NLRB to recognize that an employee group did not impair its rights by failing to act at the proper moment. The point is that the NLRB, upon receiving further information, has made it a policy to change the appropriate bargaining unit to suit the desires of the employees when these desires are expressed, thereby putting into practical effect the fundamental right given by law that representatives for collective bargaining shall be selected by the employees "in a unit appropriate for such purpose."

The representative of the Society was called upon to define "professional engineer" and to define "professional status." He did so by defining the professional man to be distinguished from the sub-professional man because the work of the former requires skill and imagination, wide latitude for independent action, discretion, and judgment, under minimum of supervision with personal relationship towards his superior. In practically all cases the professional man receives higher pay than the sub-professional; he is differentiated from the sub-professional in that he has had engineering training in the fundamentals of science; generally has a learned degree; is qualified to obtain a state license to practice; is qualified for membership in the recognized appropriate national profes-

sional society; and has had practical experiences which have qualified him to undertake professional engineering or architectural assignments on his own initiative.

The sub-professional man, on the other hand, was defined as a man who generally has had less education; who has not specialized in engineering or architecture; who does not understand the fundamentals of science; who has not necessarily had valuable practical experiences; whose work has been routine in nature and closely supervised with a minimum of latitude for independent action; and whose work in most cases has been that of the hand rather than of the brain. It was brought out that engineering and architectural professional standing in this country is that of a group of leaders, intellectuals, creators, researchers, designers, and organizers, and that the performances of those who are universally recognized as professionals are not confined rigidly within an 8-hour day or a 40-hour week.

The situation may be summarized somewhat as follows:

This case very clearly shows that a group dominated by sub-professionals was attempting to establish itself as the bargaining agent for the professional engineer and archi-

tect employees; that the professional engineer and architect employees did not wish to be represented and outnumbered by a group of sub-professionals and that to protect themselves it was necessary for them to form a bargaining group of their own. It may be said, too, that there is need for recognition of a situation with which the professionally minded employee has not previously had to deal. As this article goes to press, the WLB Panel in Kansas City has not handed down its decision. Further information will be given as soon as received.

We understand that since this report, the Kansas City WLB panel has reported unfavorably on this matter to the War Labor Board Region No. 7, who have not as yet handed down a decision. It is doubtful that much more will be heard of this particular case, as the majority of the technical staff of this construction project will be dispersed in the near future. This record is principally of value as a warning to the profession to be watchful in the future.

The Revised OCTAGON—Attention, Please!

THE 1943 annual meeting in Cincinnati voted with favor on changing the character of THE OCTAGON, and The Board appointed a committee to make recommendations for carrying out The Institute's wishes.

If, indeed, we architects are to render the services of inestimable value of which we are capable, we must have the confidence of the public and of the other professional, business, and government people with whom we must work. If we need re-orientation to fit ourselves for an ever new and changing world, let us find it out by open discussion instead of burying various committees' valuable recommendations in archives.

It is hard to say which is the most stupid—the practical layman who assumes that most architects dream of water colors and Roman columns; the practical architect setting himself aside as a real he-man and attempting to impound the rest of the profession into the beauty doctor fold; or the "goody gooder" dreamer who never did have any responsibility of his own and who deals in nebulous Utopian panaceas.

There are other categories of architects, among them the very large proportion of able practitioners and a number of those leaders who have practical understanding, business ability, imaginative eagerness, and social balance. The ranks of The Institute

contain all categories.

The Institute needs no apologia. Its record, to be sure, could be better known. The Institute proposes doing something about the position of the architect in today's world.

Throughout the ages architecture has been a record of man's deepest desire for a nobility of mind, strength of purpose, and a practical and orderly adaptation of the process of construction to the needs of human beings and their upward-driving ambitions. Architecture is more than a field of housing, prefabricated and otherwise; more than a study of gadgets and techniques; more than simply a practical business. American architecture today needs direction. The direction should be in the hands of its architects and not in the hands of novelists, social workers, and editorial writers, however able they may be. The American Institute of Architects should assume part of the responsibility to direct its course. If the profession has little to say, we may count ourselves out as a real force in the newly-reconstructed world of the near future. If, on the other hand, we have much to contribute, let us assume it as our duty to do so as professional men and as citizens. The profession is challenged to speak forcefully, to hammer out its ideas on the anvil of discussion, and to turn the searchlight upon our professional obligations.

It is to be assumed, in the new OCTAGON venture, that a full-time editor will be engaged to take charge of the work. The Committee on Revision of THE OCTAGON would like the opinion of each chapter, with recommendations if it has any to offer. Specifically:

Would you favor a change in form of THE OCTAGON to, say, "Reader's Digest" or some other size?

Would you favor the publication of articles of a broad nature on such subjects as the education of the architect, or the relation of the architect to post-war planning?

Would you favor articles of a technical nature, such as on the development of resin products in plastics?

Would you favor articles on personalities in the profession and their work, or personalities in allied fields, such as engineering, construction, etc.?

Would you favor an open forum department in THE OCTAGON to contain short, signed comments from members in *criticism or commendation* of Institute policies or activities, or of

anything else that is of real concern to the architectural profession—barring personalities, of course?

Would you favor discussion of the relation of architects to public building from the public official's point of view?

Can you suggest types of articles?

No policy will be satisfactory to all of us, but at least the committee will try more effectively to carry out The Institute mandate "that THE OCTAGON should be a more effective instrument of expression of the views of The Institute and of the architectural profession."

It is your OCTAGON. The committee is proceeding under The Board's orders but wants your suggestions, even if only in the form of criticism or encouragement. Will you let us hear from each chapter as soon as possible? Send communications to Committee on Revision of THE OCTAGON, and address them to

Edgar I. Williams, *Chairman*,

126 East 38th Street,
New York 16, New York.

The School Medal Awards For 1943

The School Medal of The Institute, established in 1914, is awarded each year to a student in each of the recognized architectural schools who is qualified by his scholarly standing and character and who has had not less than three years of residence and work in any of the recognized schools.

The award is made under the direction of The Committee on Awards and Scholarships after the student has been proposed by the faculty to The Secretary of The Institute.

A copy of Henry Adams' book, "Mont St. Michel and Chartres" is presented to the winner of the Medal, and a second copy of the book is usually awarded to the runner-up. Many of the schools present the Medal and the books with appropriate ceremony at commencement time, and in many instances, local chapters of The Institute participate.

The recipients of the School Medal Awards for 1943, and their schools, are as follows:

Alexander, James M.—University of Cincinnati
Antinozzi, Daniel—Catholic University of America
Baker, Wurster M.—Cornell University
Batchelor, Ruth—New York University
Campo, Jesus Eugenio—Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Carroll, Stephen Crane—Yale University

Clopton, Robert Bradford—Alabama Polytechnic Institute
Desmond, John J.—Tulane University of Louisiana
Durland, Audrey Jean—Kansas State College
Farrell, Edward Lawrence—Illinois Institute of Tech.
Fetzer, E. Baer—University of Southern California
Gerding, Earl Thomas—University of Illinois
Gourley, Ronald—University of Minnesota
Hamilton, Earle Grady, Jr.—Washington Univ. (St. Louis)
Harding, Anita Nisbett—University of Pennsylvania
Henne, Conrad C., Jr.—Columbia University
Hodges, Richard H.—University of Kansas
John, Gerald—University of California
Johnson, Marvin Richard Alois—University of Nebraska
Johnson, Philip Cortelyou—Harvard University
Kennedy, Jo, Jr.—Okla. Agricultural and Mech. College
Klontz, James Mathias—University of Washington, Seattle
McCutchan, Gordon C.—Agric. and Mech. Col. of Texas
McMillin, Elizabeth Lawrence—Mass. Institute of Tech.
Miller, Charles Howard—Ohio State University
Miller, Robert Milton—Syracuse University
Pierce, Ens. George Foster, Jr.—Rice Institute
Poulos, Theodore Chris—University of Florida
Rice, Orville O.—University of Texas
Tichy, Rudolph John—Western Reserve University
Tischuk, Walter—Carnegie Institute of Technology
Weaver, Warren W.—Pennsylvania State College
Wilkerson, Charles Edward—Virginia Polytechnic Institute
Wyatt, Ralph—University of Oklahoma
Yoder, Robert N.—University of Michigan

Notice Concerning Registration as a Requisite for Corporate Membership

THE 1943 meeting of The Institute in Cincinnati requested The Board of Directors to revise its rule requiring registration as a requisite for corporate membership in The Institute, so as to provide for the admission of otherwise qualified applicants who are not practising architecture under their own names.

The Board, at its organization meeting following the annual meeting of The Institute, took the following action:

Resolved, That the Rule of The Board requiring registration of applicants, as adopted at the semi-annual meeting in November, 1942, be and hereby is rescinded and the following rule of The Board is adopted, effective May 29, 1943:

Qualification for Corporate Membership— Registration—Rule of The Board

Prerequisite to his admission to corporate membership, every applicant therefor must satisfy The Board of Examiners of The Institute that he has the professional qualifications required by The Board for admission to corporate membership, an honorable standing in the profession and in his community, and is able to undertake the pecuniary obligations of the membership, and if practicing in his own name in a state in which there is a law for the registration of architects is registered as an architect, in order to be elected a corporate member of The Institute.

ALEXANDER C. ROBINSON, III,
Secretary

Notice of Discontinuance of “A Statement Concerning the Profession of Architecture”

THE Board of Directors, at its last annual meeting preceding the 1943 annual meeting of The Institute, considered recommendations for the elimination of the several documents, each of which was a part of the document entitled “A Statement Concerning the Profession of Architecture, A.I.A. Document No. 299.”

The Board took the following action:

Resolved, That in accord with the recommendations of the chairman of the Committee on Contract Documents, A.I.A. Document No. 299, “A Statement Concerning the Profession of Architecture” and its various parts known as 299 (a), (b) and (d), be and hereby are discontinued as documents issued by The Institute.

In accord with this resolution, notice is given that the following documents contained in the now obsolete “A Statement Concerning the Profession of Architecture” were discontinued as publications of The Institute, effective May 24, 1943:

The Responsibilities of the Profession of Architecture, Document No. 299a
How to Select an Architect by Direct Selection, Document No. 299b
The Architect's Services, Fees and Contracts, Document No. 299d

ALEXANDER C. ROBINSON, III,
Secretary

The School of Fine Arts, University of Pennsylvania

THE Albert Kahn Scholarship in Industrial Architecture will be awarded this year covering full tuition (\$400.00) to a student who has completed 4 years of a Four-Year or of a Five-Year Course in Architecture and who has shown outstanding ability in both Design and Construction in any accredited School of Architecture. Deposits and fees amount-

ing to \$35.00 are not included in the Scholarship.

Any architect or student interested may obtain application blanks by writing to George Simpson Koyl, Dean, School of Fine Arts, University of Pennsylvania.

(Detailed information appeared in the March 1943, OCTAGON, page 15.)

Committee Personnels

AS OF AUGUST 16, 1943

PART I—ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEES

Terms of office of chairmen and members end at adjournment of the annual meeting of The Institute in the year designated opposite their names.

THE INVESTMENT AND PROPERTY COMMITTEE

Gerrit J. de Gelleke, <i>Chairman</i>	1946
152 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee (3), Wisconsin.	
R. H. Shreve.....	1949
James R. Edmunds, Jr. (<i>Treasurer, ex-officio</i>).....	1944

Duties

To have charge of the investments of all funds of The Institute not held in its general fund or temporary funds; and to perform other duties allocated to it in the by-laws and rules of The Board.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS

Robert F. Beresford, <i>Chairman</i>	1944
810 18th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.	
Frederick V. Murphy, <i>Vice-Chairman 1944</i>	1945
Louis Justement.....	1946
H. W. Waldron Faulkner (<i>Alternate</i>).....	1944

Duties

To determine whether or not individual applicants are eligible and qualified for admission to The Institute.

THE JURY OF FELLOWS

Frederick H. Meyer, <i>Chairman</i>	1945
1201 Kohl Building, San Francisco, Calif.	
Franklin O. Adams.....	1947
Frederick W. Garber.....	1946
Gerrit J. de Gelleke.....	1944
William J. Sayward.....	1949
Edgar I. Williams.....	1948

Duties

To advance members to fellowships, when it finds them qualified.

THE COMMITTEE ON AWARDS AND SCHOLARSHIPS

Loring H. Provine, <i>Chairman</i>	1944
104 Architectural Bldg., Urbana, Ill.	
Gerrit J. de Gelleke.....	1944
(Chairman, The Investment and Property Committee)	
John Noble Richards.....	1944
(Member of Committee on Education)	

Duties

For and on behalf of The Board to award scholarships under the jurisdiction of The Institute, subject to confirmation by The Board if legally necessary; to select recipients of school medals; and to perform other duties allocated to it by The Board.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

G. Corner Fenhagen, <i>Chairman</i>	1944
325 North Charles St., Baltimore, Md.	
George Harwell Bond.....	1945
Douglas William Orr.....	1946

Duties

To receive and consider charges of unprofessional conduct filed against a corporate member and to report its findings thereon to The Board of Directors; and to perform other duties allocated to it in the by-laws and by The Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITIONS

Eric Gugler, <i>Chairman 1944</i>	New York 1945
101 Park Avenue, New York City.	
Albert Harkness, <i>Vice-Chairman 1944</i>	New Eng. 1945
Richard Koch.....	Gulf Sts. 1946
Standish Meacham.....	Gr. Lakes 1946
E. Geoffrey Bangs.....	S. Nevada 1946
Paul P. Cret.....	Mid. Atl. 1945
Loring H. Provine.....	Ill. Wisc. 1945
G. Thomas Harmon.....	So. Atl. 1944
Lawrence Hill.....	Cent. Sts. 1944
Andrew Willatsen.....	West. Mnt. 1944

Members-at-Large

C. Julian Oberwarth.....	1944
John L. Skinner.....	1944

Duties

first, to interpret the provisions of the Standards of Practice relating to architectural competitions for the guidance of the members;

second, to have general oversight of chapter sub-committees on architectural competitions.

third, to advise regarding the desirability of holding any particular architectural competition, the appointment of any person to act as professional adviser or as a member of the jury of award of any such competition, and the terms and conditions of the competition program;

fourth, to approve or disapprove programs submitted to the committee by The Board or any of said chapter sub-committees;

fifth, to prepare for The Board from time to time revisions of the standards of practice relating to architectural competitions as The Board or the committee deems necessary.

PART II—STANDING BOARD COMMITTEES

Terms of office of chairmen and members end at adjournment of the annual meeting of The Institute in the year designated opposite their names.

COMMITTEE ON BY-LAWS

Samuel E. Lunden, <i>Chairman 1944</i>	1948
458 So. Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif.	
Clair W. Ditchy.....	1947
Albert John Evers.....	1944
Alexander C. Robinson, III (<i>Secretary, ex-officio</i>)..	1944

Duties

first, to prepare the text of all amendments of the by-laws and obtain the opinion of counsel as to the legality and form thereof;

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

COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP

C. Julian Oberwarth, <i>Chairman and Executive Sec'y 1944</i>	1944
301 Second St., Frankfort, Ky.	
Leonard H. Bailey, <i>Vice-Chairman 1944</i>	<i>Cent. Sts.</i> 1946
Wallace E. Dibble.....	<i>New Eng.</i> 1946
Florian A. Kleinschmidt.....	<i>Gulf Sts.</i> 1946
William H. Harrison.....	<i>S. Nevada</i> 1945
Marion I. Manley.....	<i>So. Atl.</i> 1945
George Frederic Roth, Jr.....	<i>Gr. Lakes</i> 1945
Lucius R. White, Jr.....	<i>Mid. Atl.</i> 1945
Leonard Waasdorp.....	<i>New York</i> 1944
Alexander H. Bauer.....	<i>Ill. Wisc.</i> 1944
G. Albin Pehrson.....	<i>West. Mnt.</i> 1944

Duties

To develop methods and means of keeping The Institute consistently representative of the profession through increasing the number of its individual members and by encouraging the growth of associations of all classes in the chapters and the effective collaboration of the chapters with the students of architectural schools.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

Walter T. Rolfe, <i>Chairman</i>	<i>Gulf Sts.</i> 1944
Dept. of Arch., Univ. of Texas, Austin.	
George Simpson Koyl, <i>Vice-Chairman 1944</i>	<i>Mid Atl.</i> 1946
John C. B. Moore.....	<i>New York</i> 1946
Henry P. Fetzer.....	<i>West. Mnt.</i> 1946
Howard T. Clinch.....	<i>New Eng.</i> 1945
Lawrence Hill.....	<i>Cent. Sts.</i> 1945
W. Lindsay Suter.....	<i>Ill. Wisc.</i> 1945
Rudolph Weaver.....	<i>So. Atl.</i> 1945
John Bakewell, Jr.....	<i>S. Nevada</i> 1944
John Noble Richards.....	<i>Gr. Lakes</i> 1944

Members-at-large

Henri Mortimer Favrot.....	1944
William Emerson.....	1944
Charles T. Ingham.....	1944

Duties

first, to formulate and recommend plans whereby the aesthetic and the scientific qualifications of the

profession and the public appreciation of the arts of design will be forwarded;

second, to maintain collaborative contact with the National Architectural Accrediting Board, the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards and the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, and in collaboration with the Committee on Registration to consider the general aspects and trends of the educational programs and curricula of the schools of architecture;

third, to carry out the purposes of the Waid Education Fund according to plans approved by The Board, as funds therefor are appropriated by The Board;

fourth, to exercise general supervision of the carrying out of the purposes of such income gifts to the educational program as are designated by The Board, according to plans approved by The Board;

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

COMMITTEE ON REGISTRATION

Wm. G. Kaelber, <i>Chairman 1944</i>	<i>New York</i> 1946
311 Alexander St., Rochester, N. Y.	
Herbert E. Hewitt, <i>Vice-Chairman 1944</i>	<i>Ill. Wisc.</i> 1946
W. Gordon Jamieson.....	<i>West. Mnt.</i> 1946
George H. Gray.....	<i>New Eng.</i> 1945
James Gamble Rogers, II.....	<i>So. Atl.</i> 1945
George Dahl.....	<i>Gulf Sts.</i> 1945
Arthur Ward Archer.....	<i>Cent. Sts.</i> 1945
Emil Lorch.....	<i>Gr. Lakes</i> 1944
Francis George Davidson.....	<i>Mid. Atl.</i> 1944
Ben Hilliard O'Connor.....	<i>S. Nevada</i> 1944

Duties

first, to forward a uniformly high standard of qualifications for admission to practice architecture;

second, to maintain collaborative contact with the state boards registering or licensing architects to practice architecture and with the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, the National Architectural Accrediting Board, and the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, and, in collaboration with the Committee on Education, to consider the general aspects and trends of the educational programs and curricula of the schools of architecture;

STANDING BOARD COMMITTEES, *Continued*

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

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

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

COMMITTEE ON TECHNICAL SERVICES

Abraham Levy, <i>Chairman 1944</i>	Mid. Atl.	1946
1700 Sansom St., Philadelphia.		
Harold Sleeper, <i>Vice-Chairman 1944</i>	New York	1945
John C. Thornton.....	Gr. Lakes	1946
Ulysses F. Ribble.....	S. Nevada	1946
Wiley G. Clarkson.....	Gulf Sts.	1945
Ernest A. Grunsfeld, Jr.....	Ill. Wisc.	1945
Harry A. Herzog.....	West. Mnt.	1945
Lawrence Moore.....	New Eng.	1944
John Cobb Dennis.....	So. Atl.	1944
Rollin C. Chapin.....	Cent. Sts.	1944

Members-at-Large

James R. Edmunds, Jr.....	1944
Harry R. Dowswell.....	1944

Duties

first, to maintain an active collaboration with those engaged in developing efficient and economical uses of the materials of construction and the equipment of buildings;

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

third, to gather technical information for the profession, evaluate conflicting claims concerning it, and condense and prepare it in useful form for issuance to the profession;

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

fifth, to establish a clearing house of information as to what designers and producers are doing to meet the critical material situation; to cooperate with the War Production Board in the promotion of modifications of design and specifications on all construction and to secure the cooperation of designers, producers, and constructors, in eliminating the use of critical materials so far as possible; and to inform

the building industry, Government and the public as to what private industry is doing to fulfill its obligations in this field of the war effort.

To work with representatives of the War Production Board in planning for the conservation of critical materials and the use of alternate materials and methods of construction.

COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Harry M. Michelsen, <i>Chairman 1944</i>	S. Nevada	1945
405 Montgomery St., San Francisco.		
Edward G. Conrad, <i>Vice-Chairman 1944</i>	Gr. Lakes	1946
Milton L. Grigg.....	So. Atl.	1946
Robert R. Meikle.....	New Eng.	1946
A. C. Eschweiler, Jr.....	Ill. Wisc.	1945
Leon Chatelain, Jr.....	Mid. Atl.	1945
Robert F. McClelland.....	West. Mnt.	1945
Wm. C. Stohldreier.....	New York	1944
John Normile.....	Cent. Sts.	1944
Samuel G. Wiener.....	Gulf Sts.	1944

Members-at-Large

Hervey P. Clark.....	1944
Wilbur D. Peugh.....	1944

Duties

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

COMMITTEE ON CONTRACT DOCUMENTS

Wm. Stanley Parker, <i>Chairman</i>	New Eng.	1944
120 Boylston Street, Boston.		
George Bain Cummings, <i>Vice-Chr. 1944</i>	New York	1945
Irwin S. Porter.....	Mid. Atl.	1946
Tirrell J. Ferrenz.....	Ill. Wisc.	1946
Will G. Corlett.....	S. Nevada	1946
Harvey P. Smith.....	Gulf Sts.	1945
Eugene S. Klein.....	Cent. Sts.	1945
Fred F. Willson.....	West. Mnt.	1945
Howard Dwight Smith.....	Gr. Lakes	1944
Marshall E. Van Arman.....	So. Atl.	1944

Duties

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

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

STANDING BOARD COMMITTEES, *Continued*

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION

Talmage C. Hughes, <i>Chairman 1944</i>	<i>Gr. Lakes</i>	1945
120 Madison Ave., Detroit, Mich.		
Lloyd W. McClenahan, <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	<i>West. Mnt.</i>	1944
Ralph Walker.....	<i>New York</i>	1946
Edward F. Brueggeman.....	<i>Gulf Sts.</i>	1946
Homer Forbes Neville.....	<i>Cent. Sts.</i>	1946
Irving F. Morrow.....	<i>S. Nevada</i>	1945
Felix A. Burton.....	<i>New Eng.</i>	1945
James C. Hemphill.....	<i>So. Atl.</i>	1945
L. Morgan Yost.....	<i>Ill. Wisc.</i>	1944
Henry Y. Shaub.....	<i>Mid. Atl.</i>	1944

Duties

To devise ways and means of informing the public of the beneficial services that the profession of architecture can render to society and to perform other duties consistent with the general duty stated above which are assigned to the committee by The Board.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Philip L. Goodwin, <i>Chairman 1944</i>	<i>New York</i>	1946
32 East 57th St., (2) New York City.		
George Harwell Bond, <i>Vice-Chairman 1944</i>	<i>So. Atl.</i>	1945
C. C. Zantzingher.....	<i>Mid. Atl.</i>	1946
Roland E. Coate.....	<i>S. Nevada</i>	1946
Hugh M. Garden.....	<i>Ill. Wisc.</i>	1945
Richard P. Raseman.....	<i>Gr. Lakes</i>	1945
Louis LaBeaume.....	<i>Cent. Sts.</i>	1945
Henry R. Shepley.....	<i>New Eng.</i>	1944
Milton B. McGinty.....	<i>Gulf Sts.</i>	1944
Arthur L. Loveless.....	<i>West. Mnt.</i>	1944

Duties

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

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

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

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

DIVISION OF PAN-AMERICAN AFFAIRS OF
THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

(This same group constitutes the U. S. Section of the Permanent Committee for Pan-American Congresses of Architects)

Leopold Arnaud, *Chairman*

School of Architecture, Columbia Univ., New York City
Julian Clarence Levi, *Vice-Chairman and Secretary*
George Harwell Bond
Harold R. Sleeper

Ex-officio Members

Raymond J. Ashton, *President, A.I.A.*
Philip L. Goodwin, *Chairman, Comm. on Foreign Relations*

Duties

All Pan American activities in Architecture, the Allied Arts and Town Planning, such as:

- (a) Pan American Congresses
- (b) Exhibitions
- (c) Fellowships and Scholarships
- (d) Lectureships and Professorships
- (e) Publications, periodicals and books
- (f) Listing of Architectural and Engineering Schools
- (g) Listing of Architectural and Engineering Societies
- (h) Listing of architects, artists, etc.
- (i) Exchanging information on building materials
- (j) Aiding visiting architects in their studies and travels.

COMMITTEE ON ALLIED ARTS

Richard Koch, <i>Chairman 1944</i>	<i>Gulf Sts.</i>	1945
Queen and Crescent Bldg., New Orleans, La.		
Charles Nagel, Jr., <i>Vice-Chairman 1944</i>	<i>Cent. Sts.</i>	1945
John H. Scarff.....	<i>Mid. Atl.</i>	1946
Alan K. Laing.....	<i>Ill. Wisc.</i>	1946
John Gaw Meem.....	<i>West. Mnt.</i>	1946
Philip D. Creer.....	<i>New Eng.</i>	1945
Ely Jacques Kahn.....	<i>New York</i>	1945
Clinton H. Cowgill.....	<i>So. Atl.</i>	1944
Richard P. Raseman.....	<i>Gr. Lakes</i>	1944
Palmer Sabin.....	<i>S. Nevada</i>	1944

Duties

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

The Committee on Allied Arts may make recommendations to The Board for honorary memberships to The Institute and may nominate to it persons to receive awards of the Fine Arts Medals and of the Craftsmanship Medals.

COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL PUBLIC WORKS

D. K. Este Fisher, Jr., <i>Chairman</i>	1944
1741 New York Ave., Washington, D. C.	
Edward D. Pierre, <i>Vice-Chairman 1944</i>	<i>Gr. Lakes</i> 1945
John Evan Nichols.....	<i>New Eng.</i> 1946
John T. Rather, Jr.....	<i>Gulf Sts.</i> 1946
Chas. W. Shaver.....	<i>Cent. Sts.</i> 1946
Livingston Smith.....	<i>Mid. Atl.</i> 1945
Ernest E. Weihe.....	<i>S. Nevada</i> 1945
Ross Shumaker.....	<i>So. Atl.</i> 1945
John A. Holabird.....	<i>Ill. Wisc.</i> 1944
Perry B. Johanson.....	<i>West. Mnt.</i> 1944
Charles Butler.....	<i>New York</i> 1944

STANDING BOARD COMMITTEES, *Continued**Duties*

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

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

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

COMMITTEE ON STATE AND MUNICIPAL
PUBLIC WORKS

James W. Kideney, <i>Chairman</i>	New York	1944
293 Summer St., Buffalo, N. Y.		
John Hunter, Jr., <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	Mid. Atl.	1945
Arthur Neal Robinson, Sr.....	So. Atl.	1946
Walter F. Wilson.....	Cent. Sts.	1946
Sidney T. Strickland.....	New Eng.	1946
Will G. Corlett.....	S. Nevada	1945

John O. Merrill.....	Ill. Wisc.	1945
Chas. F. Owsley.....	Gr. Lakes	1945
Angus V. McIver.....	West. Mnt.	1944
Douglass V. Freret.....	Gulf Sts.	1944

Duties

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

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

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

COMMITTEE ON ENDOWMENTS

(Appointments pending)

PART III—SPECIAL BOARD COMMITTEES

All Special Board Committees terminate at adjournment of the annual meeting of The Institute in 1944.

COMMITTEE ON POST-WAR
RECONSTRUCTION

Walter R. MacCornack, <i>Chairman</i>	
77 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass.	
Arthur C. Holden, <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	
570 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.	

Executive Committee

Walter R. MacCornack, <i>Chairman</i>	Boston
Arthur C. Holden, <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	New York
Frederick Bigger.....	Pittsburgh
John Taylor Boyd, Jr.....	New York
John Ely Burchard.....	Princeton
John H. Cady.....	Providence
H. Daland Chandler.....	Boston
Matthew W. Del Gaudio.....	New York
Charles T. Ingham.....	Pittsburgh
Roy F. Larson.....	Philadelphia
Charles Dana Loomis.....	Baltimore
William Stanley Parker.....	Boston
Albert C. Schweizer.....	Washington
Ralph Walker.....	New York
D. K. Este Fisher, Jr., <i>ex officio</i>	Washington

Sub-Committee on International Activities

Philip L. Goodwin, <i>Chairman</i>	New York
Leopold Arnaud.....	New York
Harold R. Sleeper.....	New York
Henry R. Shepley.....	Boston
C. C. Zantzingher.....	Philadelphia

*Sub-Committee on Regional Activities**Regional District—and city*

J. Frazer Smith, <i>Chairman</i>	Gulf States, Memphis
William J. Bain.....	Western Mountain, Seattle
Branson V. Gamber.....	Great Lakes, Detroit
Robert T. Jones.....	Central States, Minneapolis
Louis Justement.....	Middle-Atlantic, Washington
Charles W. Killam.....	New England, Cambridge
Jerrold Loebel.....	Illinois-Wisconsin, Chicago
Marion I. Manley.....	South Atlantic, Coral Gables
Warren C. Perry.....	Sierra-Nevada, San Francisco
Charles C. Platt.....	New York, New York

Sub-Committee on State Activities

Samuel E. Lunden, <i>Chairman</i>	Los Angeles
Thomas K. Fitz Patrick.....	Houston
James William Kideney.....	Buffalo

Angus V. McIver	Great Falls
C. Julian Oberwarth	Frankfort
C. William Palmer	Detroit
Buford L. Pickens	Detroit
Edward D. Pierre	Indianapolis
Walter Scott Roberts	Owensboro
Kenneth C. Welch	Grand Rapids

Sub-Committee on Chapter Activities

Frederick W. Garber, <i>Chairman</i>	Cincinnati
Franklin O. Adams	Tampa
Julian Berla	Washington
Harold Bush-Brown	Atlanta
John R. Fugard	Chicago
Moise H. Goldstein	New Orleans
George Herbert Gray	New Haven
Ernest A. Grunsfeld, Jr.	Chicago
J. Byers Hays	Cleveland
William G. Kaelber	Rochester
Arthur S. Keene	Kansas City
Oscar T. Lang	Minneapolis
Joseph D. Leland	Boston
Sydney E. Martin	Philadelphia
Frederick Mathesius	New York
Albert Mayer	New York
Philip Shirley Wadsworth	Portland
Hart Wood	Honolulu

Sub-Committee on Relations with Government

Miles Lanier Colean, <i>Chairman</i>	Washington
Pierre Blouke	Chicago
Tirrell J. Ferrenz	Washington
Arthur B. Holmes	Washington
Alfred Kastner	Washington
Eugene Henry Klaber	Washington
Francis P. Sullivan	Washington
Howard Park Vermilya	Washington

Sub-Committee on Education and Research

Sumner Spaulding, <i>Chairman</i>	Beverly Hills
Grosvenor Atterbury	New York
Jean Hebrard	Ann Arbor
Joseph Hudnut	Cambridge
Talmage C. Hughes	Detroit
Ellis F. Lawrence	Portland
Hugo Leipziger	Austin
William Lescaze	New York
Thomas William Mackesey	Ithaca
Maurice Emile Henri Rotival	New Haven
Eliel Saarinen	Cranbrook

Sub-Committee on Relations with Industry and Labor

Harry M. Michelsen, <i>Chairman</i>	San Francisco
A. C. Eschweiler, Jr.	Milwaukee
Theodore Irving Coe	Washington

The Chairman to select two additional members at large.

Sub-Committee on Relations with Planning Groups

Frederick Bigger, <i>Chairman</i>	Pittsburgh
William Stanley Parker	Boston
Ralph Walker	New York

Public Relations Advisors

Howard Myers	The Architectural Forum
Kenneth Reid	Pencil Points
Kenneth K. Stowell	The Architectural Record

Duties

As may be issued by The Board of Directors; and to maintain the continuous cooperation of The American Institute of Architects with other national groups in the initiation of a nation-wide effort implemented by local bodies to study the problems of post-war reconstruction as may be determined to best effectuate a wise national program.

COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL CAPITAL

C. C. Zantzing, <i>Chairman</i>
1531 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.
D. K. Este Fisher, Jr., <i>Vice-Chairman</i>
Charles Butler
A. C. Eschweiler, Jr.
G. Corner Fenhagen
Abram Garfield
E. J. Russell
Henry R. Shepley
Walter H. Thomas
Louis Simon, <i>Secretary</i>

Duties

To promote the preservation and development of the plans of Washington, D. C., and its environs that have been approved or endorsed by The Institute or by the national Commission of Fine Arts or its successor.

Matters concerning the preservation of individual buildings of historic importance in Washington, D. C., shall not be within the purview of this committee, other than as their preservation relates to the general plan of the city.

COMMITTEE ON PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS

Leicester B. Holland, <i>Chairman</i>
c/o Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
Edward W. Donn, Jr., <i>Vice-Chairman</i>
Turpin C. Bannister
Frank C. Brown
John A. Bryan
Richard Koch
John H. Scarff
J. Frazer Smith
Carleton M. Winslow

Duties

To foster the preservation of the historic buildings of the nation, particularly those having architectural significance, by encouraging the establishment of agencies to care for them, in collaboration with the appropriate chapter when that is feasible.

Matters concerning the preservation of individual buildings of historic importance in Washington, D. C., shall be within the purview of this committee.

COMMITTEE ON UNIFICATION

Matthew W. Del Gaudio, *Chairman*
545 Fifth Ave., New York City
Leigh Hunt, *Vice-Chairman*
Ralph Wilson Carnahan
Wiley G. Clarkson
Branson V. Gamber
Charles C. Hartmann
John Gaw Meem
Roi L. Morin
C. Julian Oberwarth
Frederick H. Reimers
Wm. John Ryan
J. Frazer Smith
Searle H. Von Storch
Rudolph Weaver
Ralph O. Yeager

Duties

first, to encourage and aid existing state associations of architects to become members of The Institute, if they are not already such;

second, if, as, and when The Board directs with respect to any particular state, to encourage and aid the organization of a state-wide chapter or a state association of architects within the state.

COMMITTEE ON SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR OCTAGON—HISTORIC MONUMENT

Stephen F. Voorhees, *Chairman*
101 Park Ave., New York City.
R. Clipston Sturgis
William B. Faville
C. Herrick Hammond
Robert D. Kohn
Ernest John Russell
Charles D. Maginnis
R. H. Shreve
Charles T. Ingham

Duties

To obtain subscriptions, contributions, gifts, and bequests amounting to not less than \$15,000.00 for repairing The Octagon building and replanting its grounds.

The committee may solicit funds for repairs and replanting from chapters and state association members of The Institute, *as organizations*, but shall not solicit members individually.

COMMITTEE ON CIVILIAN PROTECTION

Chairman—Matthew W. Del Gaudio, 545 5th Ave., New York, N. Y.

Vice-Chairman—Frederick G. Frost, 144 East 30th St., New York, N. Y.

Region No. 1.—Wm. Emerson, 107 Mass. Ave., Boston.
Territory: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island.

Region No. 2.—Matthew W. Del Gaudio, 545 5th Ave., New York.
Territory: New York, Delaware, New Jersey.

Region No. 3.—Lucius R. White, Jr., 10 W. Chase St., Baltimore.
Territory: Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, District of Columbia.

Region No. 4.—Harold Bush-Brown, Ga. School of Tech., Atlanta.
Territory: North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, Louisiana, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia.

Region No. 5.—Ralph C. Kempton, 50 W. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio.
Territory: Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana.

Region No. 6.—Ernest A. Grunsfeld, Jr., 540 No. Mich. Ave., Chicago.
Territory: Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin.

Region No. 7.—Prof. Linus Burr Smith, Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln.
Territory: Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Wyoming.

Region No. 8.—Dahl Dewees, 1515 Majestic Bldg., San Antonio, Texas.
Territory: Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona.

Region No. 9.—Hervey P. Clark, 210 Post St., San Francisco.
Territory: Montana, Idaho, Washington, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon.

NOTE: The above regions correspond with the corps areas established by the Office of Civilian Defense. Regional members have contacts with chapters and state associations.

Duties

To function in accordance with the resolution of the 1941 convention reading as follows:

"Whereas, It is the duty of the architectural profession to organize itself in collaboration with other technicians so that its talents may be of immediate use to civil and military authorities in the present emergency, and

"Whereas, It is in the public interest that the profession devote its training and experience to coordinating the ramifications of planning and in applying its vision to reduce the waste and disruption that follow war, and

"Whereas, The architectural profession cannot do its greatest service if unprepared for leadership, therefore be it

"Resolved, That The President of The American Institute of Architects be requested to appoint a National Chairman for Civilian Protection with power to coordinate existing agencies of the profession and to set up a nationwide organization for immediate service to the country."

COMMITTEE ON THE ARCHITECT AND GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Executive Committee

Roy F. Larson, *Chairman*
1518 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Joseph D. Leland, *Vice-Chairman*
Matthew W. Del Gaudio

Members

William J. Bain
William Waldo Dodge, Jr.
Robert K. Fuller

The Architect and Governmental Relations—Cont.

Branson V. Gamber
Samuel E. Lunden
Angus V. McIver
Edward D. Pierre
Jefferson D. Powell
J. Frazer Smith
Frederic W. Southworth
Arthur E. Thomas
Wilbur H. Tusler

Duties: As implied by the name of the Committee.

PART IV—INSTITUTE COOPERATION WITH TECHNICAL COMMITTEES

The formulation of material standards, specifications, code requirements, and recommended construction practices, under the sectional, standing, or joint committee procedures of the:

American Society for Testing Materials, 260 S. Broad St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.

American Standards Association, 29 W. 39th St., New York 18, N. Y.

National Bureau of Standards (U. S. Department of Commerce), Washington 25, D. C.

National Fire Protection Association, 60 Battery-march St., Boston 10, Mass.

U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Washington 6, D. C.

in contributing to the development of building products of standard quality and sound construction practices, is generally recognized as a service to the public and to the welfare of the construction industry.

In this cooperative effort the architect is recognized as representing the interests of the consumer. The Institute, through Theodore Irving Coe,

Technical Secretary of The Department of Technical Services and other appointed member representatives, joins with professional, producing, and governmental representatives in cooperating with the work of many of the sectional, standing, and joint committees of the above associations and governmental agencies.

In addition to the Technical Secretary the following Architects are representing The Institute in serving as members or alternates on one or more of these technical committees:

Robert F. Beresford
Samuel R. Bishop
Leon Chatelain, Jr.
Henry S. Churchill
M. Edmunds Dunlap
Edward C. Epple
Max H. Foley
J. Andre Foulhoux
Frederick G. Frost, Sr.
Chester N. Godfrey
Mellen C. Greeley
Andre Halasz
Howard Griffith Hall
Herbert M. Hathaway
Arthur B. Heaton
E. T. Huddleston
George S. Idell
Clarence A. Jensen
Sullivan W. Jones
Charles W. Killam
Abraham Levy

Thomas H. Locraft
Walter R. MacCornack
Raymond J. Martin
George M. McConkey
Harold R. Sleeper
Charles B. Meyers
Nelson J. Morrison
Paul W. Norton
E. Jerome O'Connor
Charles C. Platt
Irwin S. Porter
Karl G. Schmill
E. Philip Schreiber
Levon Seron
R. H. Shreve
William Van Alen
Joshua H. Vogel
Stephen F. Voorhees
Louis A. Walsh
Jarrett C. White
George Young, Jr.

PART V—INSTITUTE REPRESENTATIVES

COOPERATING WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Central Agency Committee

Cooperating with The Producers' Council, Inc., and The Federal Home Loan Bank Board.
N. Max Dunning
Walter R. MacCornack
Theodore Irving Coe, *Alternate*

The American Council on Education

Charles T. Ingham, *School Plant Research Council*

National Architectural Accrediting Board

Moise H. Goldstein, 1944
Ernest E. Weihe, 1947

National Technological Civil Protection Committee Civic Development Committee

Frederick G. Frost, Sr.

Artists for Victory, Inc.

William Gehron, *Alternate*

Civic Development Committee United States Chamber of Commerce

Arthur C. Holden

The Thornton Society of Washington

ARCHITECTS will be interested in the activities of the Thornton Society. Many prominent members of The Institute and some of the leading scholars of American architecture have participated from the beginning. Although the National Capitol is stuffed with humanity from cellar to rooftop, those persons interested in Washington's old buildings seem glad for a chance to get closer together. In less than six months the Society has accumulated a paid membership of over two hundred. The amount of interest shown suggests that it should have been started years ago and that it will find a useful place in Washington in years to come.

Acting on the theory that most people are genuinely interested in historic buildings if they can learn something sensible about them it was decided to compile a list of persons in the Washington area who might respond to an invitation to meet for that purpose. After several preliminary conferences one hundred and fifty persons were invited to the Arts Club to hear Mr. Charles C. Wall, Superintendent of Mt. Vernon, give an illustrated talk on the plantation home of George Washington. On March 15 the meeting was held and the gallery of the Club was filled to overflowing. The audience comprised both local enthusiasts and out-of-towners here for the war but eager to learn something of its early architecture.

Mr. Wall's talk, beautifully illustrated by natural color photographs, was concerned with the development of the estate and the problems of its restoration and maintenance. Besides the association with its great owner, Mt. Vernon is especially interesting because of the architectural completeness of the main building and its dependencies, the beauty of its natural setting and landscape development, and the authenticity of its interior furnishings. Notwithstanding the fact that it is one of the first historic house museums in the United States little has been written concerning the physical nature of the establishment.

On April 20 the Society assembled at the Cosmos Club for a double program. Mr. Thomas T. Waterman presented a sketch of the life of Dr. William Thornton (1761-1828) for whom the Society was named. While not an architect like the modern practitioner Thornton submitted the first acceptable design for the United States Capitol after the com-

petition of 1792 had failed to produce a satisfactory scheme. Physician, author, inventor, government executive, architect, Quaker and keeper of a racing stable he was one of those singularly versatile men characteristic of the period. Institute members will also recall him as the designer of The Octagon House, our national headquarters. Mr. Waterman attributed his architectural style to observation of the building of modern Edinburgh during residence there as a medical student.

Mr. William T. Partridge, A.I.A., veteran of many years work with the Washington Plan, then presented an illustrated talk on the part played by Thomas Jefferson in the founding of the National Capitol. As the month of April was the bicentennial of Jefferson's birth it was a peculiarly appropriate time to remember that talented amateur of architecture who introduced the "white pillar" vogue to the South. Like Thornton, he personally played a most important part in establishing the character of the Federal City in the days when the rivalry of Philadelphia, the obstinacy of the original landowners, the financial failure of the early operators, and the indifference of Congress threatened the entire project.

On August 1 the Society made its first field trip. Because of its Thornton associations the United States Capitol building was chosen as the objective. (It is also close to a street car line, an important consideration at this time.) Under the guidance of Mr. Francis P. Sullivan, F.A.I.A., an unusual and interesting tour was made of the interior of the building. Few persons realize the blood and sweat, and tears that flowed through the seventy years of its construction or the diversity of architectural style encompassed between Thornton's antiquarian designs and Walter's great masterpiece of Victorian iron work—the Dome. The trip, which included rooms not open to the public, was a treat to those interested in the history of architecture.

A program of lectures, field trips, and publications is planned. Much of the activity will have to be confined to points within reach of the common carriers. After the war the rich field of historic plantations will be open again.

In addition to the conduct of its own program the Society may be able to assist other related activ-

ities as they concern the Washington vicinity—such as the preservation of local historic monuments, the Historic American Buildings Survey, the Museum of American Architecture, the American Society of Architectural Historians, etc. The promotion of a Museum of the City of Washington might also be a worth while project.

The Society is fortunate in having an Advisory Board of five eminent residents of Washington:

Arthur E. Demaray, Associate Director of the National Park Service, executive responsible for much of the success of that agency in the preservation of historic buildings; *Leicester B. Holland*, F.A.I.A., Chief of the Fine Arts Division of the Library of Congress and Chairman of The American Institute of Architects' Committee on the Preservation of Historic Buildings; *Frances Benjamin Johnston*, foremost photographer of early American

architecture; *L. Morris Leisenring*, A.I.A., Supervising Architect of the Construction Department, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A. and architect of the restoration of Arlington Mansion, Fort McHenry, The Caldwell House, etc.; and *Delos H. Smith*, A.I.A., District Officer of the Historic American Buildings Survey for the District of Columbia and vicinity.

At the present time the Society needs to expand its membership to make possible a budget for publications. The dues for 1943 are one dollar, and will be accepted by Miss Alice Lee Parker, Fine Arts Division, Library of Congress. Membership is open to all persons interested in the history of American architecture.

CHARLES E. PETERSON, A.I.A.

Chairman, pro tem

The Department of Technical Services—Notes

BY THEODORE IRVING COE, TECHNICAL SECRETARY

The "Or Equal" Clause

A SPECIFICATION provision which has led to frequent misunderstandings, arguments, and failure to secure the products desired, is the familiar "or equal" clause used in conjunction with particularly named materials, appliances, or items of equipment.

It has no doubt been assumed that the use of this qualifying position tended to apply the competitive price factor to the products named and that the "or equal" would insure substitutes equal in quality and performance to those particularly named.

In effect the specifying, as a standard, of a recognized quality product of a responsible producer places that product at a competitive disadvantage particularly under conditions of competition which encourage the contractor to submit the lowest possible estimate.

Where this optional clause is specified, the architect is usually called upon to approve products submitted as substitutes for those specifically named.

Differences in the responsibility of producers and in the quality and performance of their products for the same use are likely to involve differences of opinion with reference to the relative quality of products, as compared with the standard specified.

These factors complicate the problem of the architect when called upon to approve products under the "or equal" option, especially when he has had little or no experience with such products or where they represent new developments which lack a background of time-testing experience.

The Producers' Council, being desirous of determining a specification procedure less prejudicial to the producers of quality products but designed to maintain the principle of competitive bidding and to permit the architect to readily choose between two or more alternate products, referred the problem to The Institute's Committee on Contract Documents which submitted the following proposed solution for the consideration and appropriate action of The Board of Directors of The Institute.

Competitive bids must, so far as practicable, be based upon identical materials and methods as well as quantities in order to permit valid price comparisons. Whenever more than one material is specified or permitted for a particular use, it is desirable that the specification should state clearly which material is to be used as the basis for the estimate. Alternate estimates should be separately submitted, for the substitution of any alternative equivalent materials that may be mentioned or permitted in the specifications, in the form of additions or deductions to be applied to the estimate if such alternative materials are adopted.

This proposed solution of the "or equal" problem was included by The Board in its Report to The 75th Annual Meeting of The Institute and was approved by a Resolution adopted by the meeting.

Under this approved procedure more than one material would be specified as permitted for a particular use, the specification stating clearly which material is to be used as the basis for the estimate, separate alternate estimates being required for the substitution of the alternative equivalent materials in the form of additions or deductions to be applied to the estimate if such alternative materials are adopted.

This procedure of substituting one or more definitely named products for the somewhat ambiguous and frequently controversial "or equal" clause will provide, as a part of the original estimate, definite information showing the difference in cost of alternative materials which will obviate the necessity of determining the quality of "or equal" products and facilitate, without question or controversy, a determination as to the particular products to be approved for the work.

The Producers' Council, Inc.

The following have recently been elected to membership in The Council:

Mueller Brass Company, Loper Avenue, Port Huron, Michigan, with F. L. Riggin, Jr., General Sales Manager, as Official Representative.

The Celotex Corporation, 120 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, with H. W. Collins, Vice President, as Official Representative.

Gypsum Association, 211 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, with Henry J. Schweim, General Manager, as Official Representative.

The Tile Manufacturers Association, Inc., 50 East 42nd Street, New York City, with Miss Katherine Maloney, Vice President, as Official Representative.

Surface Combustion, 2375 Dorr Street, Toledo, Ohio, with W. J. Grover, Marketing Director, as Official Representative.

Technical Committee Appointments

President Ashton has made the following appointments:

Howard Griffith Hall, of the Baltimore Chapter, as Institute representative on U. S. National Bureau

of Standards' Standing Committee for Testing and Rating Hand-Fired Hot Water Supply Boilers—TS-3438.

George M. McConkey, of the Detroit Chapter, as Institute representative on U. S. National Bureau of Standards' Standing Committee for Porcelain Enameled Tanks for Domestic Use—TS-3488.

The Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning Guide of the ASHVE.

For many years the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers has distributed to members of The American Institute of Architects, without cost, the yearly issues of the Society's "Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning Guide," a publication normally selling for \$5.00 a copy.

The GUIDE is generally recognized as a most authoritative source of information on the many subjects included and the Society has continued, from year to year, to revise and augment its contents to keep it in harmony with new developments and the results of further research.

The war conditions with resulting increased production and distribution costs have compelled the Society regretfully to discontinue the free distribution of issues of the GUIDE to members of The Institute; but the Society will permit Institute members to obtain copies of the 1943 edition at the special price of \$3.50 a copy, with the understanding money will be refunded if the GUIDE is not found satisfactory and is returned within ten days.

The generous action of the Society which for so long a period distributed this informative and useful handbook without cost has been appreciated by members of The Institute who have received the same.

Conservation of Critical Materials

Studies made by NHA show that the average privately-financed family dwelling unit now being erected under the war housing program consumes 2,749 pounds of critical metals as compared with 8,930 pounds of such materials as used in the average pre-war dwelling unit, a reduction of 69%.

A saving of 80% as compared with pre-war public housing of permanent type, has been effective in family units of temporary construction, which is now used for substantially all of the war housing being built with Government funds.

Chapters of The American Institute of Architects

INFORMATION HEREIN WAS RECEIVED FROM THE CHAPTERS UP TO AUGUST 26, 1943

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Secretary: Sidney W. Little, Watts Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.
- ALBANY (1936)**
President: Ralph E. Winslow, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.
Secretary: Giles Y. van der Bogert, 82 State St., Albany, N. Y.
- ARIZONA (1937)**
President: Charles J. Gilmore, 303 Luhrs Tower, Phoenix, Ariz.
Secretary: Frederick W. Whittlesey, Security Bldg., Phoenix, Ariz.
- ARKANSAS (1921)**
President: H. Ray Burks, 702 Wallace Bldg., Little Rock, Ark.
Secretary: Lawson L. DeLong, 3907 South Lookout, Little Rock, Ark.
- BALTIMORE (1870)**
President: Chas. D. Loomis, 709 East Eager St., Baltimore, Md.
Secretary: Robert E. Lewis, 16 Merrymount Road, Baltimore, Md.
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President: Wm. R. Greeley, 126 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.
Secretary: Eleanor Raymond, 126 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.
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- CENTRAL TEXAS (1938)**
President: Samuel E. Gideon, The U. of Texas, Austin, Texas.
Secretary: J. Robert Buffler, Dept. of Architecture, University of Texas, Austin, Texas.
- CENTRAL VALLEY OF CALIFORNIA (1942)**
President: Leonard Starks, Bank of America Bldg., Sacramento.
Secretary: Frank V. Mayo, 3119 North American St., Stockton.
- CHICAGO (1869)**
President: Alfred P. Shaw, 1661 Rlwy. Exch. Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
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Secretary: John Becker, 800 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- CLEVELAND (1890)**
President: Francis K. Dras, 13124 Shaker Square, Cleveland, Ohio.
Secretary: Chas. T. Masterson, 1866 Garfield Rd., East Cleveland, Ohio.
- COLORADO (1892)**
President: W. Gordon Jamieson, 818 12th St., Denver, Colo.
Secretary: Gordon D. White, 616 Columbine St., Denver, Colo.
- COLUMBUS (1913)**
President: Carl E. Meinhardt, 601 Falls Road, Columbus, Ohio.
Secretary: Raymond D. Goller, 464 Richards Rd., Columbus, Ohio.
- CONNECTICUT (1902)**
President: Lawrence Moore, Wilton, Conn.
Secretary: Wm. W. Sunderland, 81 West St., Danbury, Conn.
- DAYTON (1890)**
President: Wm. G. Ward, 316 Mutual Home Bldg., Dayton, Ohio.
Secretary: George Siebenthaler, 3001 Catalpa Drive, Dayton, Ohio.
- DELAWARE (1931)**
President: Walter Carlson, Delaware Trust Co., Wilmington, Del.
Secretary: Joseph Holton Jones, 1125 Bancroft P'way., Wilmington.
- DETROIT (1887)**
President: Wm. Edward Kapp, 713 Buhl Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
Secretary: Joseph W. Leinweber, 800 Marquette Bldg., Detroit.
Executive Secretary: Talmage C. Hughes, 120 Madison Ave., Detroit.
- EASTERN OHIO (1930)**
Acting President: L. J. Motter, 1412 Cleveland Ave., N. W., Canton, Ohio.
President: George Otis Reeves, P. O. Box 45, Greenville, Ohio.
Secretary: Frank F. Smith, 156 Alburn Drive, Youngstown, Ohio.
- FLORIDA CENTRAL (1929)**
President: James Gamble Rogers II, P. O. Bldg., Winter Park, Fla.
Secretary: Archie G. Parish, 602 Empire Bldg., St. Petersburg, Fla.
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President: Fred T. Hannaford, University Station, Gainesville, Fla.
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- FLORIDA SOUTH (1929)**
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- GRAND RAPIDS (1923)**
President: Adrian N. Langius, Div. of Bldgs. and Construction, 302 State Office Bldg., Lansing, Mich.
Secretary: Harry L. Mead, 341 Michigan Trust Bldg., Grand Rapids.
- HAWAII (1926)**
President: Hart Wood, 2512 Manoa Rd., Honolulu.
Secretary: Kenneth W. Roehrig, 465 S. M. Damon Bldg., Honolulu.
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President: George Caleb Wright, Architects Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Secretary: John R. Kelley, Architects Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
- IOWA (1908)**
President: Burdette Higgins, 602 Hubbell Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.
Secretary: Leonard Wolf, Dept. of Arch. Engineering, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.
- KANSAS (1921)**
President: A. R. Mann, 902 Wiley Bldg., Hutchinson, Kansas.
Secretary: Harold English, 203 W. 9th St., Hutchinson, Kansas.
- KANSAS CITY (1890)**
President: M. Dwight Brown, 114 West 10th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Secretary: Clarence Kivett, 1016 Baltimore Ave., Rm. 512, Kansas City, Mo.
- KENTUCKY (1908)**
President Pro Tem: Ossian P. Ward, Washington Bldg., Louisville.
Secretary: Miss Louise Leland, c/o Mr. Ossian P. Ward, President Pro Tem, Washington Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
- MAINE (1934)**
President: Royal Boston, 57 Exchange St., Portland, Me.
Secretary: John Howard Stevens, 187 Middle St., Portland, Me.
- MINNESOTA (1892)**
President: Arnold I. Rangland, 502 Wesley Temple Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
Secretary: Roy N. Thorshov, Midland Bank Bldg., Minneapolis.
- MISSISSIPPI (1929)**
President: James M. Spain, Deposit Guaranty Bank Bldg., Jackson, Miss.
Secretary: C. Reginald Perry, 218 W. Pine St., Hattiesburg, Miss.
- MONTANA (1921)**
President: A. V. McIver, 512 Strain Bldg., Grant Falls, Mont.
Secretary: W. R. Plew, Bozeman, Mont.
- NEBRASKA (1919)**
President: Norman R. Brigham, 5404 Western Ave., Omaha, Nebr.
Secretary: Wm. L. Younkin, Box 91, State House Sta., Lincoln.
- NEW JERSEY (1900)**
President: C. Godfrey Poggi, 287 Morris Ave., Elizabeth 3, N. J.
Secretary: Clement W. Fairweather, Metuchen, N. J.
- NEW ORLEANS (1910)**
President: Mortimer Favrot, Suite 402 Nola Bldg., New Orleans, La.
Acting Secretary: Earl L. Mathes, Suite 402, Nola Bldg., New Orleans, La.
- NEW YORK (1867)**
President: Robert B. O'Connor, 101 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.
Secretary: Otto F. Langmann, 129 E. 82nd St., New York, N. Y.
Chapter Headquarters: 115 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y.
Executive Secretary: Miss Dorothea Waters.
- NORTH CAROLINA (1913)**
President: Erle G. Stillwell, Hendersonville, N. C.
Secretary: Ross Shumaker, 2702 Rosedale Ave., Raleigh, N. C.
- NORTH LOUISIANA (1925)**
President: Dewey A. Somdal, 801 Monrovia St., Shreveport, La.
Secretary: T. A. Flaxman, Ricou-Brewster Bldg., Shreveport, La.
- NORTH TEXAS (1913-1924)**
President: Irving D. Porter, 550 Federal Bldg., Dallas, Texas.
Secretary: Everett V. Welch, 309 Construction Bldg., Dallas, Texas.
- NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA (1941)**
President: James A. Barrett, 610 Glenburn Rd., Clarks Green, Pa.
Secretary: Emerson C. Willson, 610 Glenburn Rd., Clarks Green, Pa.
- NORTHERN CALIFORNIA (1881)**
President: Eldridge T. Spencer, 369 Pine St., San Francisco, Calif.
Secretary: Andrew T. Haas, 369 Pine St., San Francisco, Calif.
Chapter Headquarters: 369 Pine St., San Francisco, Calif.
- NORTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA (1913)**
President: E. S. Phillips, 464 Venango Ave., Cambridge Springs, Pa.
Secretary: J. Howard Hicks, 216 Hayes Bldg., Erie, Pa.

OKLAHOMA (1927)
President: A. T. Thorne, 1643 S. Florence Place, Tulsa, Okla.
Secretary: Leonard H. Bailey, Colcord Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.

OREGON (1911)
President: Pietro Belluschi, 2040 S. W. Jefferson, Portland, Ore.
Secretary: Margaret G. Fritsch, 427 Railway Exchange Bldg., Portland, Ore.

PHILADELPHIA (1869)
President: M. Edmunds Dunlap, 1717 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Secretary: Louis E. McAllister, Bulletin Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Chapter Headquarters: 1520 Locust St., Rm. 600, Philadelphia, Pa.
Executive Secretary: Miss Frances C. Cannon.

PITTSBURGH (1891)
President: Allan H. Neal, 324 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Secretary: P. Howard Sterling, 119 E. Montgomery Ave., N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

RHODE ISLAND (1875)
President: John H. Cady, 536 Hospital Trust Bldg., Providence, R. I.
Secretary: Edwin E. Cull, 58 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I.

SAN DIEGO (1929)
President: Ralph E. Swearingen, 297 Walnut St., San Diego, Calif.
Secretary: Louis J. Gill, 293 Granger Bldg., San Diego, Calif.

SANTA BARBARA (1929)
President: Roy C. Wilson, P. O. Box 951, Santa Paula, Calif.
Secretary: Miss Latah M. Riggs, 3958 Huron Ave., Culver City, Calif.

SOUTH CAROLINA (1913)
President: Heyward S. Singley, 1503 Washington St., Columbia, S. C.
Secretary: G. Thomas Harmon, 1 Myrtle Court, Columbia, S. C.

SOUTH GEORGIA (1922)
President: John Courtenay Le Bey, Bull and Taylor Sts., Savannah, Ga.
Secretary: Walter P. Marshall, 228 E. 51st St., Savannah, Ga.

SOUTH TEXAS (1912-1924)
President: Milton B. McGinty, 2017 West Gray Ave., Houston, Texas.
Secretary: Jack W. Knostman, 4419 Coyle St., Houston, Texas.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (1940)
President: Samuel E. Lunden, Rowan Building, Los Angeles, Calif.
Secretary: W. H. Harrison, 832 West Fifth St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Chapter Headquarters: 882 West Fifth St., Los Angeles, Calif.

SPOKANE (1940)
President: Henry C. Bertelsen, 1703 N. Atlantic St., Spokane, Wash.
Secretary: Noel E. Thompson, 421 Riverside Ave., Spokane, Wash.
Corresponding Secretary: Ogden F. Beeman, 608 Seventeenth Ave., Spokane, Wash.

ST. LOUIS (1890)
President: Prof. Lawrence Hill, Washington Univ., St. Louis, Mo.
Secretary: Jos. D. Murphy, School of Arch., Washington Univ., St. Louis, Mo.

ST. PAUL (1921)
President: Paul M. Havens, 1st Nat. Bank Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.
Secretary: E. Richard Coss, 342 Endicott Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

TENNESSEE (1910)
President: Granbery Jackson, Jr., Rt. 5, Nashville, Tenn.
Secretary: H. C. Farrent, Jr., West View Ave., Nashville 5, Tenn.

TOLEDO (1914)
President: Willis A. Vogel, 704 Security Bank Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.
Secretary: Mark E. Stophlet, Security Bank Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.

UTAH (1921)
President: Wm. E. Nelson, 1529 S. 5th St., E., Salt Lake City.
Secretary: Ross Lloyd Snedaker, 778 Eleventh Ave., Salt Lake City.

VIRGINIA (1914)
President: Milton L. Grigg, 6921 Georgia Ave., N. W., Wash., D. C.
Secretary: A. O. Budina, 1013-A E. Main St., Richmond, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (1887)
President: E. W. Waldron Faulkner, 917 15th St. N. W., Wash., D. C.
Secretary: Julian E. Beria, 1636 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON STATE (1894)
President: Clyde Grainger, 6153 Arcade Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
Secretary: Robert L. Durham, 4th and Cherry Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

WEST TEXAS (1913-1924)
President: Marvin Eichenroht, Maverick Bldg., San Antonio, Texas.
Secretary: C. C. Simmons, Majestic Bldg., San Antonio, Texas.

WEST VIRGINIA (1922)
President: Randolph L. Patteson, Bank of Commerce Bldg., Charleston, W. Va.
Secretary: Francis George Davidson, P. O. Box 1892, Charleston, W. Va.

WESTCHESTER (1936)
President: William C. Stohldreier, Peoples Bk. Bldg., White Plains, N. Y.
Secretary: Edmond N. MacCollin, 271 North Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

WISCONSIN (1911)
President: Leigh Hunt, 152 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Secretary: Alexander H. Bauer, 988 E. Circle Dr., Milwaukee, Wis.

State Association Members of The American Institute of Architects

INFORMATION HEREIN WAS RECEIVED FROM STATE ASSOCIATION MEMBERS UP TO AUGUST 26, 1943

THE ALABAMA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS 1941
Act. President: Jack Smith, 711 Martin Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.
Secretary: Clyde C. Pearson, 115 South Union St., Montgomery, Ala.

STATE ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA ARCHITECTS 1933
President: Walter E. Hagedorn, 3757 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles.
Secretary: Hervey Parke Clark, 369 Pine St., San Francisco, Calif.
President, Northern Section: Norman K. Blanchard, 369 Pine St., San Francisco, Calif.
Secretary, Northern Section: Hervey Parke Clark, 369 Pine St., San Francisco, Calif.
Official Headquarters: 369 Pine St., San Francisco, Calif.
President, Southern Section: Walter E. Hagedorn, 3757 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
Secretary, Southern Section: Adrian Wilson, Architects Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.
Official Headquarters: 3757 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS 1940
President: James A. Stripling, State Dept. of Education, Tallahassee, Fla.
Secretary: E. F. De La Haye, P. O. Box 234, Port Orange, Fla.

ILLINOIS SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS 1941
President: William J. Ryan, 43 E. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.
Secretary: Eugene Fuhrer, 169 No. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.
Official Headquarters: 134 No. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS 1940
President: Richard C. Lemnox, Architects' Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Secretary: Theodore L. Steele, 455 Architects Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

KANSAS SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS 1940
President: Ted Griest, 622 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kan.
Secretary: Harold English, 203 W. 9th St., Hutchinson, Kan.

ASSOCIATION OF KENTUCKY ARCHITECTS 1933
President: J. M. Ingram, 919 Park St., Bowling Green, Ky.
Secretary: John L. McDermott, 65 Blue Grass Ave., Ft. Thomas, Ky.

MARYLAND SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS 1940
President: T. Worth Jamison, Jr., 12 E. Pleasant St., Baltimore, Md.
Secretary: Lawrence A. Menefee, 306 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS 1943
President: Richard J. Shaw, 25 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
Secretary: Wm. Bradford Sprout, Jr., 335 Rockland St., Hingham, Mass.

MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS 1933
President: John C. Thornton, 200 Second Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Secretary: Earl W. Fellner, 16255 La Salle Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

MINNESOTA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS 1940
President: W. H. Tusler, 302 Foshay Tower, Minneapolis, Minn.
Secretary: H. W. Fridlund, 5316 Upton Ave., South, Minneapolis.

MISSISSIPPI ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS 1940
President: Frank Fort, 1806 Deposit Guaranty Bldg., Jackson, Miss.
Secretary: Frank P. Gates, Millsaps Bldg., Jackson, Miss.

THE MISSOURI ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS 1941
President: Prof. C. H. Black, Rolla School of Mines, Rolla, Mo.
Secretary: Austin H. Welch, P. O. Box 52, Jefferson City, Mo.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS 1940
President: George E. Thomas, P. O. Box 27, Durham, N. H.
Secretary: Harry G. Forrest, 20 Pleasant Street, Concord, N. H.

THE NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS 1941
President: Charles Rockwell Ellis, 606 City Bank Bldg., Syracuse.
Secretary: John Briggs, 101 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS 1940
President: Charles C. Hartmann, 120 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.
Secretary: Lindsey Gudger, 52 Carter St., Asheville, N. C.

ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO 1935
President: Ralph W. Carnahan, 120 W. 2nd St., Dayton, Ohio.
Secretary: Ralph Chas. Kempton, A.I.U. Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.

THE OKLAHOMA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS 1940
President: Joseph E. Koberling, 1400 S. Boston, Tulsa.
Secretary: Wm. M. Lawrence, 2314 N. W. 22nd St., Oklahoma City.

PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS 1941
President: Searie H. von Storeh, Scranton Nat'l Bk. Bldg., Scranton.
Secretary: Malcolm A. Clinger, 222 Market St., Lewisburg, Pa.

THE TEXAS SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS 1940
President: W. G. Clarkson, 1st Nat'l Bank Bldg., Ft. Worth, Texas.
Secretary: R. Max Brooks, 904 Littlefield Bldg., Austin, Texas.

THE VIRGINIA SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS 1941
President: Clarence V. Kearfott, Dominion Nat'l Bank Bldg., Bristol, Va.
Acting Secretary: R. H. Clark, 540 New Monros Bldg., Norfolk, Va.

THE STATE ASSOCIATION OF WISCONSIN ARCHITECTS 1933
President: Arthur L. Seidenschwartz, 2104 N. 64th St., Wauwatosa, Wis.
Secretary: Leigh Hunt, 152 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

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